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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. KLIM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Calendar for 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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Aug							1
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Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
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Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
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Miscellaneous.

HOW A MAN FEELS IN BATTLE.—There can be nothing more puzzling than the analysis of one's feelings on the battle field. You cannot describe them satisfactorily to yourself or others. To march steadily up to the mouths of a hundred cannon while they pour out fire and smoke, and shot and shell in a storm that mows the men like grass, is horrible beyond description—appalling. It is absurd to say a man can do it without fear. During Hancock's charge at Fredericksburg, for a long distance the slope was swept by such a hurricane of death that we thought every step would be our last, and I am willing to say, for one, that I was pretty badly scared. Whatever may be said about "getting used to it," old soldiers secretly dread a battle equally with new ones. But the most difficult thing to stand up under is the suspense while waiting, as we waited in Fredericksburg, drawn up in line of battle on the edge of the field, watching the columns file past us and disappear in a cloud of smoke, where horses and men and colors go down in confusion, where all sounds are lost in the screaming shells, the cracking of musketry, the thunder of artillery, and knowing our own turn comes next, expecting each moment the word "Forward." It brings a strange kind of relief when "Forward" comes.—You move mechanically with the rest.—Once fairly in for it, your sensibilities are strangely blunted, you care comparatively nothing about the sights that shocked you at first; men torn to pieces by cannon shot, becomes a matter of course. At such a time, there comes a latent sustenance from within us, or above us, which no man anticipates who has not been in such a place before, and which most men pass through life without knowing anything about. What is it? Where does it come from?

Statesville Railroad.—The Railroad from this place to Statesville (called the Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Railroad, because it was first chartered to run to Jonesboro', Tenn., and thence to the Ohio River,) is now completed as we announced last week. This Road will be of great convenience to the country between this point and Statesville, passing as it does through one of the finest sections of Mecklenburg and Iredell; and, indeed the country beyond Statesville will find it convenient for those wishing to travel South, if not in the way of transporting goods and produce.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

FURS! FURS!!

Bring in your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market price for all kinds of FURS, indeed I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen; Coon Skins from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted at from $3 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 40-3m

Latest News.

The Monitor now Nothing in England but Confederate Armor.

The London Daily News publishes a letter addressed to Lord Palmerston on the subject of British aid to the Confederates from which we glean some interesting facts. The writer commences by condemning the course of Lord John Russell in practically abandoning, by his management of the Foreign Office, the professed policy of neutrality, citing the official correspondence in the case of the "290" as affording conclusive evidence of the "sheer hypocrisy" of the non-intervention pretence. All the facts in this case, and in that of the Florida, the writer contends, exhibit "connivance" with the rebels. He then proceeds to show that the same course is still pursued by the authorities, by permitting the construction of other vessels, ostensibly for the Emperor of China, but really for the Confederates. We quote:

"On the north bank of the Mersey, in the vicinity of Birkenhead, is a covered shed or "annex" to the main yard, two powerful war steamers are in course of construction for the "Emperor of China." Their burden is about 2,200 tons. They are of the ram class, partially iron-plated, and measure 'by 200 feet long by 36 beam and 18 feet deep. Their engines, now nearly ready, are ranked nominally at 800 horse power, but each will work up to a thousand, which will give them a very high rate of speed.

In the main yard of the same premises another steam ram is building, also "for the Emperor of China." Her length is about 150 feet, by twenty-eight feet beam, and depth from sixteen to eighteen feet. She is to be partially iron-plated, like the two others in the annex, and the three are expected to be ready for sea in two months from the present time, perhaps sooner. Capt. Bullock, who commanded the "290," is daily in attendance superintending their progress. Does this gentleman hold his commission from his Celestial Majesty or from Jefferson Davis?

In the yard of Messrs. W. C. Miller & Son, Liverpool, there is nearly completed a wooden screw propeller vessel, of about 450 to 500 tons. She has been constructed upon the plan of the American coasters, being nearly flat bottomed. She is built for fast sailing under canvas, and under steam is expected to run fifteen knots an hour. She is to be armed with nine pounder guns, and is expected to be ready for sea in the course of four weeks. It is commonly reported that she belonged to the Confederates.

Messrs. Lawrence & Son's yard is the highest up the Mersey. A large screw steamer is building there "for the Emperor of China."

Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, the "depositaries," as they are styled, of the Confederate government, have contracted for a large vessel of 3,000 tons, which is to be built at Stockton.

Messrs. Thompson Brothers are building on the Clyde a powerful armor clad steam ram "for the Emperor of China," to be ready for sea on the 9th day of April next. She is about 250 feet long, by 45 beams, and 55 in depth. Her armor plates are from 4½ to 5 inches thick. Her engines will be of 500 horse power each.

Mr. Peter Denny, of Dumbarton, has constructed two fine screw steamers. They are lying in the Clyde. Report of a somewhat authentic kind says one of them is partly owned by "the Chinese," and partly by individuals at Nassau, New Providence. It is publicly announced that she is soon to be employed between Nassau and Charleston. The term "Chinese" is in general use in the building yards of the Clyde and the Mersey to designate the Confederates, and the "Emperor of China" has no other signification in this connection than to personify Jefferson Davis.

The Messrs. Scott, of Greenock, are completing a very fine iron screw steamer, which is alleged to be intended for the trade between Charleston and Savannah.

Two weeks ago a fine vessel, of the same class as the Virginia, was launched from Messrs. Blackwood's yard at port Glasgow, and common report says she is intended for the Chinese.

Upwards of fifty steam vessels, of various descriptions, in different stages of completeness, might be enumerated in this "Chinese" category. The 7th section of the 59th George III, chapter 69, prohibits, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, with forfeiture of the property, the equipment, furnishing, fitting out or arming of any vessel, to be employed in the service of any foreign prince, state or potentate, with intent to commit hostilities against the subjects or citizens of any prince or State "with whom His majesty shall not then be at war." Do not the facts herein submitted, my lord, warrant an immediate and a searching investigation into the nature of these transactions for the "Chinese?"

The writer then proceeds to show that powerful combinations in aid of the rebellion now exists in England; that large sums of money have been subscripted by the monetary, shipping, and mercantile interests in aid of association; that lists have been exhibited by Confederate agents containing the names of Manchester men of high standing who have thus subscribed; that an accredited agent of the rebels now in the country, has negotiated a loan for the supply to them of all kinds of supplies, and secured a contract from houses in London, the conditions of which are as follows:

"Parties undertaking to run the blockade with vessels laden with materials and munitions of war are guaranteed cargoes of cotton in exchange, at 7 cents a pound, for the value (greatly exaggerated) of the ship and cargo. They also receive Confederate bonds to cover the amount. These vessels, chiefly steamers of light draught, are insured at high risk premiums—say forty, fifty, sixty—at Lloyd's. If they run the blockade out and home, the enormous profits on the sale of cotton are ample remuneration for the venture, and the bonds are cancelled. If they are captured, the bonds, bearing a high rate of interest, are retained as security. The agents in Europe to the agency of selling their cargo for the Confederate government—such of them as reach their destination and do not have to risk a return voyage—and they go to form the nucleus of a navy. Thus British capital and British enterprise the Confederacy with the means of carrying on the war."

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Atlanta Intelligencer says:

"To day we lay before our readers another important decision made by one of our State Judges. L. H. Featherston, in a case brought before him on a writ of *habeas corpus* in which the question 'Is the *principal* exempt from conscription, when his *substitute* dies before the latter becomes himself liable to conscription?' It is determined in the affirmative.

"Judge Featherston's decision is an able and interesting one, and we take great pleasure in laying it before our readers, whose special attention we call to it.

"When a substitute, legally exempt from military duty at the time he is received, dies before he becomes liable to service, the principal is not subject to enrolment as a conscript.

"The case in which this decision was made came before Judge Featherston upon a writ of *habeas corpus* at the last term of the Supreme Court of Cowets county, upon the following state of facts: Eli F Cole enlisted as a volunteer on the 4th day of March in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for three years or the war, and on the twenty-eight day of the same month furnished a substitute, who was accepted, received and mustered into service, as the substitute of said Cole, and he was discharged from all service called for by the terms of his enlistment. The substitute was over the age of thirty-five years at the time he was received into service, and died before there was any call for persons of his age, while actually in the service. Upon this statement of fact, after argument heard by counsel for the Government and Mr. Cole, the petitioner, Judge Featherston, in an able and elaborate opinion, held that he was not liable to enrollment. The first position assumed was, that, when the Government accepted the substitute in lieu of the principal from the service called for by the terms of his enlistment, it gave its assent to the contract, and was therefore, bound in good faith to observe and carry it into effect. The Judge's exposition of the doctrine of contracts between governments and individuals was lucid and conclusive—in our judgment unanswerable. Having disposed of the question of contract, he in the second place showed, that, as the substitute died before he became liable to military duty, the exemption of the principal could not cease and determine, but continued valid and of force for the full length of time for which it was granted. This point he demonstrated with the clearness of mathematical precision. And we may add that he discussed every point presented in the case, with the most profound learning, and the most consumate ability. Since the decision was made in this case, we see that Judge Featherston's view of the doctrine of contracts has been sustained by a large majority of the most eminent Senators in our Confederate Congress."

A NICE PLACE FOR THE YANKEES.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial describes the town of Helena, in Arkansas, where a yankee army is concentrated. He says the accent should be placed on the first syllable of the name. It is "hell, with additions," for says he, "a more corrupt, intolerable place than it is, cannot well be imagined. The atmosphere is such that men who were once honest become tainted in principle and depraved in conduct. The soldiers and officers alike become demoralized here. The latter drink and the former die. It is a noisome graveyard. There is no health, moral or physical in it; no energy in its outgiving; no benefit in its influences. Four thousand soldiers have died here in the hospitals since last August, and more than that number will expire in the next months, unless some great reform be made. The hospitals are fearful to behold, and horrible to imagine. They are grossly mismanaged, and nine out of every ten who enter them are certain to die. Many of our soldiers, brought from transports, have died here, like dogs, in the street, while our officers have occupied the best houses in the town as their quarters. Disease is in the atmosphere, and the presence of death is attested by thousands of graves, filled by brave men murdered by neglect, lost to the republic through the stupidity and carelessness of unworthy and heartless officials."

SPECULATION IN TOBACCO.—The speculative "mania" in tobacco, rages fearfully here. Everybody, even down to boys and women who can spare a dollar or two of the Confederate currency, are investing in the weed. Some buy the leaf, others the manufactured article, and many thousands have been expended for snuff and smoking tobacco. I hear of one house which has invested over $300,000 in manufactured tobacco, and investments to the extent of $75 and $100,000 are of every day occurrence. Although the article has gone up to fabulous prices already, the knowing ones will tell you that there is money in it yet, and the trade is more active to-day than it was five weeks ago.

Rich. Cor. Petersburg Express.

THE BATTLE OF KELLY'S FORD.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A writer in the Richmond Dispatch furnishes the following further particulars concerning the battle of Kelly's Ford:

A short time since, when Brig. General Stoughton and other Yankee prisoners were brought to Gordonsville, they were heard to remark that it would be a good place to capture. Seeing that they were overheard they turned to one of our officers and said, "We'll capture this place one of these days."

"How?" was asked.

"By our cavalry. We know all about it. We crossed it larger."

This little incident showed the Yankees were aware of the importance of Gordonsville to us, and also that it was a general depot. It showed, too, that a raid upon it had been talked of among the Yankee cavalry Generals. From that point to the Canal and the High Bridge is but a short distance and could have been made easily by a Yankee cavalry force, provided such obstacles as our Cavalier Stuart and Fitz Lee had not been placed in its way. With every preparation for a long journey, with a week's rations in haversacks, packed pork and hard bread in boxes, cartridge boxes full of ammunition, and caisons and limber boxes well packed, the enemy started out very confidently, and unless prevented, would have done us an incalculable amount of injury. Greater than the mere pecuniary loss would have been the moral effect of a successful cavalry raid within our lines.

So much as to the object of the expedition.

On the morning of the 15th, a telegram from Gen. Chilton informed Gen. Stuart that a cavalry force of the enemy, 3,000 strong, was in motion, and cautioning him to look out for it at the river. Gen. Fitz Lee's brigade was upon the river, and that evening he got a report from Capt. Randolph, of the "Black Horse," confirming the telegram and saying the enemy appeared in motion. Later the advance videttes appeared at Kelly's Ford, and also at Rappahannock bridge. Gen. Lee immediately sent down reinforcements to the companies already at those places, and, owing to rifle pits and the natural strength of the position, concluded our sharp shooters could hold in check any force the enemy might attempt to cross, therefore he made himself easy for the night.

On account of insufficient vigilance on the part of the company on picket the enemy forced a passage about 6 o'clock in the morning. Being under heavy fire, those in the pits were unable to escape and all were captured. This information was carried to Gen. Lee by a courier, who also stated the Yankees were rapidly advancing. The brigade was ordered out to go immediately, without order of march. The 3d was first on the road, followed by the 5th Col. Rosser, and then the others. All took the direction of Kelly's Ford. The enemy advanced so slowly that Gen. Lee was of the opinion that he had gone down the river to cross at Raccoon Ford, and thus get in his rear; supposing a small force seen at Kelly's Ford only a party left to cover the rear, and to deceive him. Under that impression he boldly determined to go and meet him, at ordered a charge at sight. To the surprise of all, however, behind the small force first discovered was the entire cavalry division of Averhill, in line, and seemed to have anticipated us entirely.

Owing to the condition of the horses, their hard usage through the tedious winter, the want of proper and sufficient forage the sum total of efficient mounted men Gen. Lee was able to turn out, amounted to less than one thousand men. The great disparity of numbers did not intimidate this splendid brigade, and they darted at the Yankees as soon as the head of the column came in sight of them. The 2d Virginia led the charge—and magnificent charge it was—all honor to those brave and noble men! The enemy, although 3 to 1, dismounted and fought as infantry, behind a heavy stone wall, with a deep ditch in front of them. Notwithstanding all this, they fired their posts at the third approach. The charging regiment being unable to follow, on account of the wall and ditch, were forced to fall back under a sharp fire. The 3d having failed, Colonel Rosser, with the 5th, were ordered to sustain it, and without being aware of its repulse, charged also down upon the wall, which could not be seen from the starting point. Not being able to get over the wall, Col. Rosser led the 5th down it at a charge, into the lane, and dashing down it fell upon the flank of the enemy. This wall was lined with sharp shooters, and around the house and in the enclosure several hundred were posted, all the while keeping up an incessant fire. It was here that Major Butler of the 5th was shot through the body and killed.

Being wedged in this narrow space, with the Rappahannock river on one side, and a wall and gorge on the other, and being constantly subjected to a galling fire, unable to go further on account of the house, Col. Rosser was obliged to wheel about and move back two or three hundred yards, behind a hill, where the men could be protected.

Meantime Col. Drake, of the 1st, had fallen upon the enemy in another part of the field, but finding it equally guarded, his charge was also unsuccessful. Being immediately followed by a charge by the 2d, Col. Drake moved off on flank to rally his men and be ready for emergencies. This was a happy thing. The charge of the 2d was also unsuccessful, and its commanding officer, Major Breckenridge, was captured. The enemy now pursued the 2d as it was falling back, and pressed closely upon it. At this time Capt. Newton, of the 4th, on one side, and Col. Drake of the 1st, charged on either flank. Rallying and capturing a good number of the enemy, driving their advancing column back in disorder and confusion. But their artillery being so favorably posted, their sharp shooters so numerous and so well protected, no advantage could be taken of this, and further pursuit was impossible.

Our command had, by successive and unsuccessful charges, become somewhat scattered, and presented a front of half a mile. The enemy saw this and took advantage of it, throwing out a heavy force upon our left, which came out rapidly.—The first charge drove in our videttes, and the shock fell upon the 5th and 3d—the enemy in heavy column. The charge was met by the 5th, checked, driven back upon their main body, artillery and sharp shooters—our men using pistols and sabres alone. Checked again by the heavy fire of artillery and carbines, the 5th became somewhat confused and scattered, but they maintained their position, obeying the orders of Col. Rosser, and forming under fire, remained until the 3d again gallantly charged and relieved them. The 5th rallied again a few hundred yards from the enemy's line. Protected by a fine battery and by a naturally strong position lined with dismounted carbiniers, the mounted men charged out at times through gates and openings in the walls, whenever our line wavered, and they deemed it safe to do so. We had no position, no reserve, no protection, no artillery support, and yet each successive charge was repulsed with spirit. When next they advanced the 5th and 3d charged upon them simultaneously and drove them clear out of the field.—Meantime on the right the 2d, 4th and 1st regiments had made repeated charges in the most gallant manner, keeping them back in that part of the field, and all their efforts to advance had been frustrated.—Our artillery had not come up, and we were forced to rely upon pistol and sabre alone, the Yankees using their artillery with superb ammunition, and long range carbines, subjecting us at all times to a deadly fire.

The position of affairs at this time would have given any General confidence in his command. The men were all life—all spirit—their eyes glistened with fire, their hearts beat with chivalric valor, and their strong arms were nerved with impulse as they grasped their swords. Although disordered and scattered by so many charges, not a man shirked his duty, not one faltered; they were determined to give the invaders another lesson! At this time Gen. Stuart, with the reckless disregard of his own life that marks this brave man, rode under fire, and, while he praised the determined bravery of his men, said it would not do to fight longer at such odds—he must concentrate his force—get them where he could see them and fall back to a position of his own selection. The enemy had not gained a foot of ground since morning. We retreated slowly for nearly a mile and took position in the rear of a broad field, near a patch of woodland.

It was in one of the last charges before we fell back that Major Pelham was killed. He had ridden ahead of his artillery and had gone upon the line of videttes to encourage the men by his presence. His excessive gallantry cost him his life. A regiment charged by him and rising in his stirrups, his eyes glowing like balls of fire, large drops of sweat standing upon his brow, he waved his hat in the air, his voice ringing out in exulting cheers. At that moment the Yankees opened a heavy fire with their battery and carbines upon our advancing column and this flower of Southern chivalry fell from his saddle mortally wounded.

With four or five thousand men dismounted, the enemy advanced, skirting along the woods taking advantage of every bit of cover, and soon came near enough to reach our lines and annoy us with their fire. At this time our artillery came up, and opening upon them at once checked their advance; but they were then so close that their carbines endangered the life of our cannoniers, and it became necessary to charge them, force them back or retire still farther. It was determined to give them no more ground and our forces formed in line.

The appearance of the battle field at this time was magnificent—no power of the pen could do it justice. Only those who saw it can fully appreciate the beauty of the exciting picture. To our rear were woods, broad fields before, divided here and there by fences; through the centre ran a road, and upon either side the opposing forces ready for the encounter. It was now evening. The sun was rapidly sinking towards the Western horizon; the air was still, broken only by the crack of Yankee rifles. The firing for a moment died away and, like a momentary calm before a renewed outburst of the storm, the sounds of battle ceased.

Gen. Fitz Lee formed his brigade in one line. On one side of the lane was stationed the 2nd and 4th, and on the other the 5th, 1st and 3d. Gens. Stuart and Lee were everywhere; their animated, cheerful faces, their confident daring, the elan which always characterizes the men, now especially conspicuous, gave courage to every heart. They rode along the line, gave their orders in a clear, distinct voice, as seemingly unconcerned as if before their bivouac fires. Both behaved gloriously.—At length Gen. Fitz Lee gave the order to charge, and the whole line moved promptly forward. This was the signal for the enemy's fire, and they now poured it in more rapidly than ever. The 5th 1st, and 3d charged down on the Yankee line over hillocks, ditches, and every obstacle, frequently having to stop and re-form, then pressing slowly forward. Upon approaching the enemy they dashed at once upon him, breaking through his line, going beyond it, and then charging back again.—For a moment their pistols cracked, their sabres flashed in the air, and the next the Yankees broke in confusion. On the other side of the lane, the 4th and 2d had also gallantly charged in the face of a heavy fire. When near the enemy the 4th was stopped by a fence, and halted there, while the bullets fell around them in showers, they removed fifteen panels of fence, and, remounting, dashed bravely on, scattering the Yankees before them. The Yankee cannoniers fled, their guns and their battery was virtually ours; but their reserve sharp shooters pressed forward and protected it, thus preventing our carrying it away. The cannoniers then returned. In this charge both Gen. Stuart and General Lee participated, riding ahead with the men, using both their sabres and pistols.

Again we fell back to re-form, but were not pursued. The brigade, although in great confusion, quickly rallied and formed a good line face to face with the enemy.—It is true our loss had been heavy, but we had inflicted great loss upon the enemy, and felt more determined than ever to resist his further advance. In this last charge Col. Rosser, of the 5th, who was wounded once before at Gaines' farm, was shot through the foot. His wound was received in almost the last volley fired by the enemy.

It is impossible to say whether fear or the convictions that further attempts to advance was useless, induced the enemy to withdraw.—As night came on he made preparations to retire, and to protect his retreat, posted as before his sharpshooters behind the walls and fences. Our artillery opened upon them retiring and so effectually that several dead bodies were left upon the field, and also a number of wounded in a house. Protected very thoroughly, retreating carefully, our pursuit was baffled, and when night came they had again forded the river—gone back like whipped curs to their kennels.

Many gallant individual feats were performed and many a man showed himself a hero on this day. Of course, it is impossible to collect all the interesting instances of daring there performed. One may be mentioned. On the last charge prominent among those engaged in tearing down the fence was Adjutant Fountain, of the 4th.—While thus engaged he was severely wounded, but crawling away beneath the fence, when the position of the forces changed upon the field he was enabled to escape.

If the Yankees had accomplished their object they would have done us an incalculable amount of harm. A victory to them would have been hailed by the Yankee press as a harbinger of what was to come when the spring campaign opens; it would have given additional courage to thousands of despairing men. The daring bravery of our little band and the skill and efficiency of Generals Stuart and Lee has sent them back to tell of defeat rather than of success. Our loss will amount to nearly two hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners, and this shows with what a determined spirit we fought. We lost no artillery or arms. Taking all things into consideration, the reader of this sketch may decide if our cavalry has done nobler work since the war.

Exploits of Morgan.

We take the following interesting extract respecting the exploits of Gen. Morgan, from a forthcoming pamphlet entitled "West Point and Political Generals." The writer, after expressing his conviction of the high place which the ultimate verdict of a military world will assign in history to Stonewall Jackson, Price and Morgan, says in a note:—

Nor is Morgan a mere partizan leader. In over fifty battles, encounters and skirmishes, operating hundreds of miles away from support in the midst of overwhelming forces, whose strength was multiplied by railroads and telegraphs, he never but twice had a fight forced upon him, and his operations, independent of the loss they inflicted on the enemy, evidence a high strategic design and secured strategic results of great importance to our main armies. It is not proposed in this note to give the numerous romantic and interesting incidents connected with his exploits and in possession of the writer. These, in some future communication, will be laid, in further detail, before the reader. It is only here intended to call attention to a few bold but suggestive facts illustrative of a portion of his remarkable career.

Previous to July 4th, 1862, Morgan had acquired nearly as much celebrity as he enjoys at present. By two successive Generals, at least, he seems to have been appreciated—by Gen. Bardee, who is understood to have early recommended that he should be made Major General, and by Gen. Beauregard, who authorized him to select his own officers.

In May, 1862, with 160 men, he made the first raid that had been made within the enemy's lines, penetrating as far as Cave City, destroying Gen. Drumond's trains repeatedly, and continuing within those lines for thirty days. As a person of the troops up to that time obtained (July 4, 1862,) by over 2000 prisoners.

On July 4, 1862, he left Knoxville with 870 mounted men and two howitzers, viz: one Texas squadron, one battalion commanded by Colonel Hunt, of Georgia, one regiment commanded by his brother-in-law, Col. Duke, who shared with him in the organization of his forces and in the planning and execution of his operations. 7th July reached Sparta (101 miles;) 10th July reached and forded the Cumberland river (over 100 miles further,) halted for two hours, and, marching all night, surprised Tompkinsville at daybreak. Here he captured Major Jordan, with his cavalry battalion, 400 men; also 400 rifles, and destroying half a million dollars worth of stores. The gallant Col. Hunt was mortally wounded. At 2 P. M., on the same day, pushed on to Glasgow, captured a company of cavalry, 200 stand of arms and destroyed one million dollars of stores.

12th July, marched at daybreak for Lebanon; at Bearwallo, tapped the telegraph, and ascertained disposition of enemy's forces. At 9 P. M., at Rolling Fork Creek, (6 miles from Lebanon) met, skirmished with and in pursuit of the enemy entered Lebanon at 3 A. M. 13th July captured Col. Johnson and 130 Federals, 5000 stand of arms and telegraph operator. Destroyed here at lowest estimate, four million dollars worth of stores, besides hospital buildings, &c. Lebanon was the chief depot for the quota of Kentucky troops. Marched at 1 p. m., through Springfield to Macksville, (28 miles) where ambushed, and lost twenty prisoners, and five killed and wounded. 15th July, at 2 a. m., was twelve miles from Frankfort marching by Harrodsburg and Lawrenceburg. At 8 a. m., retired to Shricks' Ferry, swam Kentucky river, and reached Versailles same afternoon. 16th July, reached Midway captured telegraph operator, and ascertained disposition of enemy's forces. From 8000 to 10,000 men at Cynthiana, at Paris, under Gen'l Finnell, Adjutant General at Frankfort, and under Gen Ward, commanding forces in Kentucky, at Lexington. Morgan discovered that his exact force was known, also that he had left Versailles that morning, marching on Georgetown, and that large forces were converging to surround and cut him off. By telegrams in the name of the telegraph operator and of the two Generals, he took the rather questionable liberty of ordering these Federal forces where he wanted them, thus virtually and treasonably taking command of the enemy's forces. Moved the same afternoon to Georgetown, after capturing, at Midway, and by detachment at the stamping ground, 70 prisoners. On July 17th, demanded surrender of Paris, cut roads and bridges, and about sunset, with one company (60 men) furiously drove in pickets, at Lexington, where at least were 5000 men, and during the night leaving Paris on his right, reached and attacked Cynthiana July the 18th, about noon, killing and wounding, by enemy's report, 194 men.

In Cynthiana, 54 miles from Cincinnati, were from 1200 to 1500 Federals, consisting of Metcalf's Kentucky Regiment, Glass's Ohio Battery with one Napoleon gun, one Kentucky and one Ohio regiment of infantry. Crossed the river under fire, and after four and a half hours fighting captured 420 prisoners and the gun.

19th July—Paris surrendered and was occupied. It was now Morgan's object to return. On July 20th, the enemy advancing in great force, Morgan retired beyond reach of pursuit, and arrived at Crab Orchard 22d July at daybreak. Destroyed here 120 wagons and one million dollars worth of stores. Reached Somerset same day at sundown. Depot for Federal army at Cumberland Gap. Destroyed here one million dollars worth of stores, and recaptured about 1000 stand of arms, taken from Gens. Crittenden and Zollicoffer, after death of the latter, when defeated at Fishing Creek, by Gen. Schoef, ex-Major in the Hungarian war, and ex-porter at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York city.

24th July reached Sparta with a force (leaving Knoxville twenty days before 870 strong,) but recruited during these operations to 1200.

In these twenty days Morgan captured (and paroled) over 1200 prisoners, 7200 stand of arms and one gun, and destroyed, at lowest computation, seven and a half million dollars worth of stores, arms and subsistence, besides hospital buildings, bridges and other property. Besides this, with the loss of only 90 men, he dispersed over 1700 Home Guards, captured 17 towns, in which he destroyed war material, and marched above 1,000 miles.

On August 10th he started on a fresh expedition with 800 men, from Sparta, and surprised and captured Col. Boone, with his whole command—over 600 men, besides a train with 80 horses, 40 wagons and forage, at Gallatin.

From this place he performed the important service of destroying the tunnel on the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road, which, burning for several weeks, delayed the operations of Buell on Kirby Smith's flank.

Evacuating Gallatin before a very superior force, and finding that the enemy had fallen back after leaving a rear guard of 2000 men to carry off as hostages the principal sympathizing citizens, he re-entered Gallatin, pursued and overtook the enemy seven miles from Nashville, retook the citizens, took over 250 prisoners, and, besides the wounded, counted, killed on the road, 125 of the enemy. Fell back to Gallatin and about to retreat, when informed that Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson (Captain in old U. S. service,) was within a few miles of Gallatin. Gen. Johnson, as Morgan was aware, had a picked force of 24 companies, exactly 1200 men, called Morgan-catchers. They were not only picked companies, but picked men, selected from the various companies of the 7th and 9th Pennsylvania, 3d and 4th Ohio and 4th Michigan Cavalry regiments. Morgan, with his exhausted men, marched to meet him. This was August 19th. Dismounting his force, except two companies in reserve, to pursue, and detaching two Texas companies to flank the enemy, he met and repulsed the fierce attack. Repulsed and taken in flank, General Johnson surrendered with staff and whole command, but taking advantage of the white flag, his men fled—were pursued for eighteen miles, over 200 taken, and over 180 known to have been killed and wounded, including 68 counted dead upon the road.

Between this date and September 4th Morgan attacked and afterwards took Stockade at Ridgefield Junction, burned all the bridges and trestle work between Louisville and Nashville, was the whole time skirmishing and taking prisoners, and raising men within the enemy's lines as previously.

September 4th, effected junction with Gen. Kirby Smith at Lexington, proposed to cross the Ohio River and to penetrate to the vicinity of Chicago—having accurate information as before of the helplessness of the enemy. The permission given was not only withdrawn, but his command divided, he being sent to operate against the Federal Gen. Morgan, and his brother-in-law, Col. Duke, detached.

Col. Duke, thus detached, marched with 700 men on Augusta, where he captured Col. Bradford with 800 Federals, though aided by two gun boats. (24th or 25th September.)

Morgan meanwhile harrassed and detained for five days in the Kentucky cliffs of the Big Sandy the whole army of the Federal Gen. Morgan, inflicting great loss and capturing prisoners. With proper reinforcements he did not doubt obliging the whole of his adversary's force to surrender, which view is sustained by accounts in the Northern papers of the retreat of Federal force. Morgan's appeals for reinforcements were disregarded.

October 13th, Morgan was ordered to cover the retreat of Gen. Bragg's army retreating before Buell. With 1300 men had three skirmishes with Buell's van on 13th and 14th October.

Satisfied himself that only one Division, (Crittenden's) was pursuing Bragg; also, that Buell's object was to concentrate his forces in Middle Tennessee to recover all his lost ground, Morgan proposed as the only means to impede Buell's movement to cut his communication between Bowling Green and Nashville, detached by Gen Kirby Smith, with 1700 men, two howitzers, for that purpose. Recalled peremptorily by Gen Bragg, which order fortunately did not reach Morgan in time to obey it.

Starting Oct 17th, reached Lexington Oct 19. Disperses 12 companies, captures 289 prisoners.

October 20th, after marching by Schrick's Ferry, Bloomfield and Bardstown, (110 miles in the last successive forty-eight hours,) captures 300 privates, six officers, 153 wagons, (51 laden with commissary stores.) Moved same day to Elisabeth Town, destroying bridge and trestle work over Valley Creek.

23d October, by Litchfield, Morgantown, Rochester and Greenville, reached Hopkinsville 10 A. M. Remained there five days, burning bridges, &c., by detachment, and returned to Gallatin November 2.

In these fourteen days operations, the results attained were firstly and most important the bringing Buel to a stand still; secondly, the capture of 876 prisoners and 158 wagons.

On November 4th, Morgan with 400 picked men at Tyree's Springs ambushed the whole of Gen. Sheridan's Division, (from 8000 to 12,000 men.) Killed by Federal report 86, wounded 140 and carried off 43 prisoners.

On November 10, driven from Lebanon by 6000 Federals, drove them out by stratagem. 12th November obliged to retire. 13th November, reinforced by Spence's battery, again drove them out by stratagem, retiring same day to Beard's Mill, skirmishing all the while and capturing 158 prisoners.

Morgan, who, by this time, had captured at least 10,000 prisoners, and raised, as reported, 4695 men within the enemy's lines, mounting, arming and equipping them, had been ordered by command of Gen. Bragg to report to Col Wheeler, as Chief of Cavalry, that officer since distinguished having then done nothing of as much mark as Morgan on the average every week of his career.

On the evening of the 6th of December, in a snow storm, Morgan took upon himself to start from his camp at Black's Shop (eight miles from Murfreesboro') with 1200 men, to attack the Federal force at Hartsville. Eight miles from Hartsville was an overwhelming Federal force. Arriving at daybreak, after two hours' hard fighting and with the loss of 135 killed and wounded, he captured 2140 prisoners, 40 wagons, two guns, and killed and wounded over 200 of the enemy. This force consisted of portions of an Ohio and Illinois brigade, and of a corps called the "McCook Avengers."

On the 22d December, Morgan left Alexandria on a fresh raid, with 3100 men and seven guns. First brigade, Col Duke; second brigade, Col. Breckinridge. Crossing Cumberland river by Centreville and Glasgow, reached Hammondsville December 25th, 12 P. M. December 26th, detached to attack Stockades at Bacon's Creek and Nolin, which surrendered. Captured telegraph operator and ascertained position of enemy as months before.

27th December, attacked Elizabeth Town, which after half an hour's shelling, surrendered with 652 prisoners. 28th December, moved towards Bardstown, attacked in person and by detachment Stockades (upper and lower) on Muldrough Hill. Both taken about 7 P. M. Then destroyed trestle work, road and bridges from Rolling Fork, rendering road irreparable for two months. Destroyed Stockade and trestle at Boston. Took Stockade and garrison at New Haven. Marching by Campbellsville, Columbia, and Barksville, crossed Cumberland river 5th January, 1863.

Results of fourteen days raid, captured 1877 prisoners (officers 62) destroyed stores valued at over two millions of dollars, and, more important, thoroughly destroyed bridges, &c., of the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road, from Mumfordsville up to Shepherd's Town, 18 miles from Louisville.

The achievements of Morgan, in six months, that is to say, from July 4th, 1862, to January 5th, 1863, therefore, foot up as follows:

Over 12,000 prisoners, 19,000 stand of arms and six guns captured, 9,000,000 and a half of dollars worth of stores taken or destroyed. During this period, besides the troops raised in our lines, he raised 4695 men within the enemy's lines—mounting, arming and equipping them there. From the Confederate Government he never received but 200 saddles and 200 stand of arms. During the chief part of this time making war self-supporting, neither the Commissary or Quartermaster's departments of the Confederacy were troubled or charged with the subsistence and transportation of his troops.

This is to say nothing of his exploits before and since the above mentioned dates, and the preceding summary, it must be remembered, is only that of a part of his performance. It is but fair to state that those campaigning with him claim that he has altogether taken, killed or wounded twenty thousand of the enemy, and destroyed fifteen millions of dollars worth of hostile stores.

Why Bread is Dear.—The editor of the Milledgeville Recorder saw at Marshallville last week a large building filled with sacks of government corn, said to contain 12,000 bushels, a great part of which was rotting. Any person acquainted with shelled corn in large bulk knows that when, from heat or moisture, decay once begins, it is like leaven which permeates the whole lump. This waste of the staff of life is positively a crime at this juncture, when the counties in upper Georgia are almost destitute of breadstuffs from the failure of the crops last year.

At the sale of the Herndon estate, in Oxford, N. C., last week, 40 Negroes, averaged $1,200. A Miller in the crowd, forty and odd years old, brought $4,400. A five dollar gold coin, was put up at this sale, and brought $21.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1863.

The Weather.—Winter lingers longer in the lap of spring, than is pleasant or agreeable, particularly to those who have only a small stock of firewood on hand, with a poor prospect of procuring a supply.

We see it stated that the mountains of Western North Carolina were covered with snow about the 1st of April, and the Abingdon Virginian says "snow was quite deep upon the neighboring mountains on the 1st instant." This may account for the cool weather we have here; but how account for so much snow so late in the season? We had considerable frost here Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

Gov. Vance's Address.—We copy, from the Standard, Gov. Vance's patriotic appeal to the people of this State, to abstain from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and turn their attention almost exclusively to the growing of food for man and beast. We hope the citizens of this State will act wisely and give heed to the Governor's appeal. If men, women and children, however, have all hardened their hearts and turned speculators, we fear the Governor will have to resort to other means than appeals to patriotism to arrest the planting of cotton and tobacco.

Forsyth County.—As much as Forsyth County has been maligned, abused and slandered, and that by persons in her own midst, (for, be it known the denunciatory newspaper articles of our county, published abroad, originated at home, the offspring of party animosity) we are pleased to see the liberal press of the State is disposed to do her justice, by placing her in her right position before the country.—Among the foremost of the papers who are disposed to see justice done to our county, is the Fayetteville Observer and the Raleigh Standard.

Forsyth County has not only done her full share in furnishing men and means for the war, but she is providing the indigent soldiers' families at home, and others in want, with the necessaries of life, in a greater degree, perhaps, than any other county in the State.

E. A. Vogler, Esq., the President of the Board of Sustenance of this county, has managed affairs systematically and successfully and we have reason to believe, that this county has now or will have shortly a sufficient quantity of bread and meat on hand to supply the destitute.

Save your Rags.—If you would have cheap newspapers, cheap writing paper and envelopes, let the rag bag become one of the institutions of the day. Let every scrap of cloth or old paper, rope or thread, refuse cotton, &c., &c., of which cotton, flax or hemp forms the fibre, be carefully saved and sold to the paper maker, at more than double the old price.

Material for making paper is becoming scarce, and it is very little trouble for every household to save all the rags, which, although apparently a small matter in itself, will be of great benefit to the public.

Common Schools.

The usual tabular statement setting forth the Spring distribution of the Literary Fund, to each county, is published. The following is the amount due some of the neighboring counties, which we publish for the benefit of the public, and charge the Literary Board nothing for our services.

Davidson,	$1,786 85
Ashe,	906 75
Davie,	876 17
Forsyth,	1,893 24
Guilford,	2,162 92
Iredell,	1,589 82
Randolph,	1,875 67
Rockingham,	1,652 94
Rowan,	1,512 86
Stokes,	1,094 36
Surry,	1,148 65
Wilkes,	1,658 40
Yadkin,	1,178 [illegible]

The whole distribution amounts to $100,000.

The following, among other resolutions, relating to wounded and disabled soldiers, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the officers of the Common Schools and to the people of the State generally, to exert themselves for the adoption of measures for the education of young men, wounded and disabled in the army, in order that they may be enabled to pursue the occupation of teaching, or other callings for which they may be physically qualified.

N. C. Christian Advocate.—After a suspension of more than a year, the *Advocate* has again made its appearance, Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Editor. The Advocate is the organ of the Methodist E. Church in this State, and Mr. Pell will, no doubt, make it an excellent paper.

Distress in England—Nassau.—Some of our friends have expressed doubts as to the magnitude of the distress among the factory hands in England. Capt. Wallace has furnished us with two numbers of the "*Nassau Guardian*" in which we find a "subscription list in aid of the Cotton Famine Relief Fund for sufferers in Lancashire, England," amounting to some £826, upwards of $4,000, up to the 18th of March. So it appears England is raising funds for the support of the sufferers on account of the scarcity of cotton, and has no idea of raising the blockade or interfering in our troubles, in any way.

Nassau is the capital of New Providence, Bahama Islands, and was quite an insignificant place previous to the war, inhabited principally by free negroes, population 8 or 9,000. Since the war the place has obtained considerable notoriety, as the point for shipping goods destined to run the blockade, into Southern ports.

CONGRESS.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has proposed a substitute for the tax bill passed by the House of Representatives. We will publish the bill when it becomes a law.

The Senate bill differs chiefly from the House bill in that it levies on incomes and not on the receipts of merchants, and provides for a tax in kind—a certain portion of all you raise.

The Senate has passed a bill exempting from conscription mail contractors and drivers of post coaches and hacks. The House has passed the bill, but with an amendment providing that contractors on routes less than 10 miles in length shall not be exempt.

The Senate has passed the House bill to arrest flogging. It provides, that no soldier convicted by a court martial or military court, shall suffer punishment by whipping or stripes upon his person, and that deserters shall suffer death or imprisonment in a penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

A law has been passed to pay our commissioners and others, in specie.

A House bill passed which prohibits the employment of persons liable to military service as clerks in offices of Quarter Masters and Commissaries, and authorizes the detail of disabled soldiers for that purpose.

In Senate, Mr. Clay, of Alabama, reported a bill for the conscription of aliens in the Confederate States.

In the House a bill was passed increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates four dollars per month.

The Riot in Richmond.

The propriety of giving publicity to riots mobs, &c., may be doubted, and some of the Richmond papers give the serious riot which recently occurred in that city, a mere passing notice of disorderly conduct. Several persons from this vicinity were in Richmond at the time, brought the news home, and the affair was the town talk here a few days after its occurrence.

To gratify the curiosity of our readers, and to correct some false rumors, perhaps, we give the particulars in brief, as we find them in the *Examiner*.

The *Examiner*, of Saturday, in an article on the subject, says:

"The reader will find in the report of evidence in the Police Court, the true account of a so-called riot in the streets of Richmond. A handful of prostitutes, professional thieves, Irish and Yankee hags, gallows-birds from all lands but our own, congregated in Richmond, with a woman huckster at their head, who buys veal at the toll gate for a hundred and sells the same for two hundred and fifty in the morning market, undertook the other day to put into private practice the principles of the Commissary Department. Swearing that they would have goods "at Government prices" they broke open half a dozen shoe stores, hat stores, and tobacco houses, and robbed them of everything but bread, which was just the thing they wanted least. Under the demagogue's delusion that they might be "poor people," "starving people," and the like, an institution of charity made a distribution of rice and flour to all who would ask for it. Considering the circumstances, it was a vile, cowardly, and pernicious act, but the manner in which it was received exhibits the character of this mob. Miscreants were seen to dash the rice and flour into the muddy street, where the traces still remain, with the remark that "if that was what they were going to give, they might go to hell." It is greatly to be regretted that this most villainous affair was not punished on the spot."

The Raleigh *Standard* has the following upon the subject:

"The facts are, briefly, that some 600 women, men and boys, first assembled in one of the public squares; that the mob increased to some two thousand, and that provisions, dry goods, and other articles were forcibly seized in various parts of the City. Some of these people were no doubt suffering for food, but the majority, composed of foreigners, went in for plunder. They dispersed at last under a threat from the Mayor to fire upon them. The *Examiner* speaks of the mob in very severe terms, and hopes that a similar outbreak will be "put down in such a manner that it will never be repeated." It seems that there was a mob of the same kind in Petersburg, on Wednesday."

☞ The Raleigh Progress says: "There are two brigades of North Carolina Troops, numbering 8 regiments, we believe, now around Charleston."

Summary of News.

The Virginia "State Line," commanded by Maj. Gen. John B. Floyd, was disbanded on Wednesday last.

The health of the army at and near Vicksburg is represented as being much better than [illegible].

An official dispatch from Brig Gen. Taylor, dated Berwick's Bay, March 28, to Adj't General Cooper, states that the Federal gunboat Diana was captured at that place on that day. She mounts five heavy guns. The boat is not seriously injured, and will be immediately put in service. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is one hundred and fifty.

Capt. Mosby, with 65 men, was attacked by the enemy 150 strong in the vicinity of Dranesville, Va., on the [illegible] inst. Some thirty of the enemy fell at our first fire. The rest fled, and seventy-one of their number were captured in the pursuit. They belonged to the first Vermont Cavalry.

The enemy's gunboats on the Tennessee river have been driven back. They attempted to land at Tuscumbia, but were repulsed by our sharpshooters.

Maj. McCann, with 100 men, captured on the 3d inst., a Federal train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, nine miles from Nashville. Enemy's loss 42 killed, 67 wounded. Loss on our side one killed, three wounded.

Northern dates to the 2d instant have been received. A dispatch dated Cairo, April 1st, says Sherman's expedition to the upper Yazoo, had returned without accomplishing its object.

A dispatch from Louisville, dated the 31st inst., says Gen. Gilmer's forces attacked the rebels under Pegram in a strong position near Somerset yesterday and fought them five or six hours and whipped them badly. Our loss does not exceed thirty; that of the rebels unknown.

The Philadelphia Ledger says it is now no longer whispered as a secret that Burnside has gone to Western Virginia, and that a large portion of his old command are this in West of the Alleghany. The same paper says the administration confidently anticipates news of an important success by the fleet in the rear of Charleston; arrangements having been perfected for commencement of the attack on the 27th. If the batteries at Stono can be taken it is believed the Federal troops can be landed and the city reached without assaulting Forts Sumter and Moultrie. The Republican Unionists have elected their candidate for Governor in Rhode Island by twenty eight hundred majority. They have a large majority in the Legislature.

The Boston Herald says Burnside with his command has been assigned to the Department of Kentucky to support, Rosecrans, under the idea that a formidable invasion of Kentucky is at hand. Gold advanced in New York on the 2d to 158 5-8ths; Cotton advanced nearly 20 cents per pound. Sales at 71, with upward tendency.

It is reported at Port Hudson that Banks' army has fallen back.

The Memphis Appeal states that there is great consternation in Kentucky owing to the advance of the Confederates on Lexington. Troops are reaching Cincinnati freely. Burnside is in command, but too sick to take the field.

From Tennessee we learn that though there is daily skirmishing between the forces of Bragg and Rosecrans, a general engagement is not considered imminent. Bob Johnson, son of Andy Johnson, is reported to have been captured by our cavalry at Triune.

In the Confederate House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Swan moved a suspension of the rules to offer a joint resolution looking to the withdrawal of our commissioners from Great Britain, but two-thirds not voting to suspend, the motion was lost.

Particulars of the Capture of the Diana.—Port Hudson, April 4.—The New Orleans Era of the 2d contains particulars of the capture of the Federal gunboat Diana, on Sunday last, a few miles above Brashear City, on Atchafalaya Bayou, by a portion of Sibley's command. The Diana was commanded by Capt Peterson, and had on board Company A, 12th Connecticut and Company F, 16th New York, in all 120 officers, privates and sailors, all of whom fell into our hands, together with the boat, one thirty-two pounder rifled Parrott gun, two thirty-two smooth bores and two twelve pounders. The gun boat was badly damaged. Reports of the guns in the engagement were distinctly heard at Brashear City. Gen. Weitzel commanding, immediately sent gun boat Calhoun to assist the Diana, but had no pilot. She grounded and came near sharing the same fate. South wind raised the water and released the Calhoun. The Confederate loss unknown. The enemy lost three officers and two privates killed.

A Dash into Williamsburg.—On Sunday morning Colonel William Tabb, of Gen. Wise's command, with several hundred cavalry, made a dash into the town of Williamsburg. The Yankee garrison, though greatly outnumbering the attacking force, being taken by surprise, fled precipitately in the direction of Yorktown. Several of the fugitives were cut down and others taken prisoners. Colonel Tabb took possession of the postoffice, and having secured the mail and several thousand dollars in greenbacks, retired leisurely with his prisoners.—*Richmond Examiner.*

From the West.—Chattanooga, April 2.—The gunboats on the Tennessee were driven back by sharp shooters. Two iron-clads endeavored to land at Columbia this morning at day light and were attacked by our cavalry outposts. Heavy cannonading ensued, but was ineffectual. Unsuccessful efforts were made to land. The iron-clads backed down the river. No battle in the front yet. Heavy skirmishing at Unionville. Passengers by the afternoon train report the capture of several wagons and prisoners Wednesday. 752 prisoners captured by Forrest at Brentwood reached here this evening.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

The following is a list of some of the principal bids for the bonds advertised to be sold on April 1st, by Kemp P. Battle, Esq., President of the Chatham Railroad Company:

$5,000 (exchanged with City of Raleigh) at 1 30; [illegible] (exchanged with [illegible]) and 25; 10,000, 1 [illegible]; 10,000, 1 16; 20,000, 1 15; 20,000, at 1 [illegible]; 20,000, 1 16; 40,000, 1 15; 50,000, 1 15; 10,000, 1 16.

There was quite a number of bids at lower premiums. The first three on the list were successful, the first two by a citizen of Salisbury, and the third by a citizen of Warren County.—*Standard.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY THURSDAY'S MAIL.

From the Daily Express of the 9th inst.

CHARLESTON ATTACKED.

The attack on Charleston commenced on the 7th at 3 o'clock, the iron clads out of seven being engaged. Heavy firing from them and Forts Sumter, Moultrie, and Morris Island. The Ironsides was hit and run ashore, but was gotten off, and carried off.

Two gunboats said to be injured and one sunk. The fire was concentrated upon Sumter. Our Ironclads have gone out to take part in the melee.

DISPATCH FROM BEAUREGARD.

Charleston, April 8.—1. 30 P. M.

To Gen. S. Cooper.—Seven turreted ironclads, and the Ironsides are within the Bar.—Twenty-two blockaders off the Bar. The Keokuk certainly sunk on the Beach at Morris Island. No disposition apparent to renew the conflict.

Signed G. T. Beauregard, Gen.

There are rumors of attacks at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, but nothing definite is ascertained as yet.

From the Eastern part of this State we learn that Gen. Hill has completely invested the town of Washington, having the river so blockaded below the town that it is impossible for the Yankees at Newbern to succor their friends in Washington. They have made several attempts to reinforce Washington by transports, but were in each instance driven back by Gen. Hill's artillery. Gen. Hill has demanded the surrender of the town, but the Yankees refused to surrender, and General Hill then ordered the women and children to be removed from the place, as he intended to shell it. There are said to be 2,000 runaway negroes in Washington,

Jackson, April 6.

Gen Chalmers, on Friday, deceived the enemy's pickets within five miles of Memphis, killing two and capturing one.

Fort Pemberton dates of the 5th have been received.

The enemy's command embarking last night or this morning are in rapid retreat—we shelled their camps. Our transports made a reconnoisance in force from the left flank, alarming them very much. We fired into their transports and troops, disabling the boat *Senatobia*. The *Appeal* of the 6th has a special dispatch, saying the enemy were out in strong force yesterday, but have all gone back.

From Vicksburg we have dates to the 4th. Everything quiet.

A dispatch from Charleston dated April 5 says: "Important movements are taking place here, but for military reasons no particulars can yet be telegraphed." We learn from other sources that an immediate attack on the City was expected.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The English papers overflow with accounts of the marriage of the Prince of Wales in St. George's chapel, Windsor. It was a most brilliant affair. The royal pair left Windsor in the afternoon for the Isle of Wight, where they intended to spend the honeymoon. For the benefit of our lady readers we append a description of the bridal dresses:

Dress of the Bride.—On these occasions, we believe, the dress of the bride ranks in general estimation as only second in importance to the celebration of the ceremony itself, which is to be regretted, for a lady's dress, like a lady's beauty, can only be described by its effect. It is embroidered white silk, trimmed with silver, which can just be discerned in rich designs glittering between the snowy folds. The traditional white is not, however, departed from, though over all she wears a slight bodice with open sleeves of white silk, embroidered with silver, and which, falling tight, sets off her tapering waist and faultless symmetry of form to absolute perfection. Her gorgeous train of white and silver is borne by eight young ladies between the ages of fifteen and twenty, the very choice and flower of the fair scions of our most ancient houses.

The Bridal Bouquet was of the most beautiful description, being composed of orange blossoms, white rosebuds, rare orchideous flowers, and sprigs of myrtle, with a trimming Honiton lace. The myrtle was, by express command of her Majesty, sent from Osborne, and was taken from plants reared from the sprigs used in the bridal bouquet.

The Bridesmaids.—It is quite superfluous to say how they looked, as, robed in snowy white and wrapped in veils, they followed their royal mistress with soft footsteps, though as they were not going to be married, they seemed to think themselves relieved from the necessity of looking on the ground, and glanced about and turned to one and another, and made believe to look as if they did not know and hear that they commanded almost their full tribute of admiration, even behind such a lady in such a scene as this. Imagination must draw their pictures, for words fail to paint them. Their dresses were all of white a wonderful mixture of silk and lace, that made them seem ethereal in their lightness, as partly wrapped in long soft veils they passed as noiselessly as a vision which cannot be forgotten or described.

An Incident on the Rappahannock.—The following extract from a letter from Fredericksburg by an officer in Gen. Lee's army, relates a pleasant incident in camp life, which no doubt helped materially to relieve its monotony:

I must tell you of an agreeable episode in our camp life, which occurred a few days since. It is acknowledged that the Federals, with all their faults, have some capital bands in their ranks. Recently one of these organizations came down to the river side opposite Fredericksburg, and favored our boys, who had gathered in large numbers to listen, with a variety of popular pieces, in the best style. Applause from the audience on each side followed. The band then struck up "Dixie," and executed it in a creditable manner. At its conclusion, our soldiers sent up such a shout as made the welkin ring. This was followed by "Yankee Doodle," when a burst of applause from the Federals followed. Finally, the band played "Home, Sweet Home," a melody which all could feel and appreciate, and cheering as if united, such a shout went up from both armies as I doubt has ever been heard on earth. I looked around me, and saw tears coursing down many a furrowed and bronze worn cheek, and if the frantic cheers that went up from the other side of the river were any criterion, our neighboring enemies were as much affected.

An Address to the People of North Carolina by Governor Z. B. Vance.

Those peculiar calamities which often befall a nation struggling for existence, are about to come upon us, in the shape of a scarcity of provisions and a threatened famine. While it is still believed there is enough in the country, if fairly distributed, it is certain there is none to spare; and there is danger that insufficient preparation will be made for the ensuing season, and that a considerable proportion of the labor of the country will be devoted to the production of crops other than breadstuffs.

The Legislature having adjourned without taking action to prevent this much dreaded state of things, and it not being deemed expedient to call it together again so early after its adjournment, I have deemed it my duty to address you in this extraordinary manner, praying you, of your own will to avert it. And I am confident that the large hearted patriotism—the wonderful generosity which last year filled to overflowing the store houses of our quartermasters, in response to my call in behalf of our naked soldiers, has not yet deserted the farmers of North Carolina.

By universal consent, there is allowed to be but one danger to our speedy and triumphant success, and that is, the failure of our provisions. Our victorious soldiers now constitute the best army in the world; arms and munitions are abundant; time and experience have given us admirable leaders, and everything is prosperous and hopeful, except in the field and work shop.—Everything depends now upon the industry and patriotism of the farmer. Now that so many brawny arms which were wont to hold the plow have gone into the ranks, unless those still at home strain every nerve to produce bread, our cause may be ruined. Without bread, the soldier has neither strength nor courage; without bread the cries of his little ones at home will reach his ears in the distant camps, and cast a sickening chill upon his heart. No bravery, no skill, nor device, nor human wisdom, can cope with that dreaded enemy—famine. While our brave defenders are facing death upon the field, we at home must sustain and feed them, or in vain will their blood be spilled. Our duties though less glorious and pretending, are equally as important and well defined. Though not battling with the living and embodied enemies of our country, we are yet in her service, and struggling with a far more dangerous and insidious destroyer. And as the soldier who shirks the conflict and deserts his comrades in the hour of battle, is a coward or a traitor, so equally is he who withholds his hands from the plow, or guides it to the production of those crops which produce *money* and not bread though he may not so intend it. The humblest mother in all the land, who amid the harrowing cares of a helpless family, can find time to plant a few potatoes near her cabin door; the poorest little boy, whose infant and unskilled hands may plant a few hills of corn, or gather the sheaves of harvest, will each do a more acceptable service in the sight of God and his countrymen, and is worthy of more honor than he who raises a thousand bales of cotton or a hundred hogsheads of tobacco, and ostentatiously donates a small portion to some 'Aid Society.'

The bright sunshine again warms and dries the earth. We must use it to our salvation or neglect it to our destruction. Plant, sow, dig and plow; corn, oats, potatoes—any thing and every thing which will support life. Let everybody take to the fields, where the plow, not the maddening wheels of artillery, furrow the generous soil. These will prove the real fields of victory and independence. Hundreds of able bodied young men in our towns and villages—non-producers—who having procured substitutes or exemptions, now idle their time about empty stores, or other unprofitable places, should be growing something, and adding to instead of diminishing the general fund—Let none be idle. And above all, my countrymen let none plant cotton or tobacco. Though the prices are high and the temptation great, your profits would be made from the blood of brave men and the suffering of helpless women and children. Your children and your children's children would reap an abundant and enduring harvest of scorn, and the remembrance of the manner in which your wealth was gained would burn into your conscience to the hour of death.

Whilst I thus appeal to you in behalf of the preparations for another year, it is also my duty to speak of the present. Ninety days will bring us to harvest, and I am confident we can reach it without actual suffering, if all parties will do as duty and Christianity prompt. Let all who have to spare, divide liberally with those who have not. Sell to the County and State agents when your neighbors are supplied and do not wait for it to be impressed. Impressed it certainly will be, before our armies shall be disorganized by the suffering of their families for want of that which you can spare, and for which a fair price will be offered you. Allowance your work hands and your negroes. They are no better than the soldiers who live on half their daily portion. Put your stock in the woods and upon grass the moment they can live upon it, and conscientiously devote the saving to your neighbor's children whose father or brother is fighting your battles. Let the magistrates see that distillation is arrested, by issuing promptly process against every man who dares to waste the precious grains of life in defiance of law. Avoid, above all things, mob violence. Broken laws will give you no bread, but much sorrow; and when forcible seizures have to be made to avert starvation, let it be done by your County or State agents. Should Providence favor our growing crops, a plentiful harvest will, I trust and believe, greet our gallant soldiers, again victorious through another campaign, and bring us to the blessed day of Peace and Independence.

In order that the most effectual means in our power may be speedily and systematically adopted, both for the husbanding and distribution of our present supplies, and for securing a large provision crop for the next year, I earnestly recommend that meetings of the farmers and planters of each County and neighborhood of the State be held immediately, to express their condemnation of cotton and tobacco planting, [illegible] means of mutual aid and assistance in the trials of the coming season. Much good can be done in this way, and a wholesome public opinion set forth, more powerful, perhaps, to stear us past our impending dangers than the fiats and penalties of a statute.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

Z. B. VANCE.

Raleigh, April 2nd, 1863.

CONFEDERATE TAX BILL.

We copy from the Richmond *Examiner* a full and accurate synopsis of the tax bill, which has passed the House and in how pending in the Senate. It will receive some material alterations in the Senate, but will probably not be diminished in the general amount of the tax.

SEC. 1. A tax of one per cent shall be levied and collected on the value of all real and personal property, moneys and credits held on the 1st January, 1863, and on the 1st January of each succeeding year thereafter, except personal property other than slaves which have been taxed; money or credits as may be employed in a business taxed under this act or the profits of which are herein specially taxed: Provided that no tax shall be imposed by virtue of this section after a census of the Confederacy shall be taken, nor after the expiration of three years from the first meeting of the present Congress; a tax of ten per cent shall be levied upon the value of naval stores, cotton, tobacco and other agricultural products not owned by the producers, on seed cotton the growth of the present year a tax of one per cent. per pound, and on tobacco in the leaf, the growth of the present year, a tax of five cents a pound, and on all cotton and tobacco in the hands of the producer or baled, the growth of former years, a tax of five per cent: Provided further, that one hundred pounds of seed cotton for each member of the family growing it shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 2. Every person engaged in business shall, on the first of May, or when he shall begin business, and on each succeeding 1st of January, register with the District Collector an account of the name and residence of each person, firm or corporation engaged or interested in the business, with a statement of all the facts going to show the amount of tax upon such business for the past or future. At the time of such registry the taxes for the year ending December 31, shall be paid to the collector, the collector giving the person so paying a copy of the registry and a receipt for the taxes.

SEC. 3. Any person failing for ten days to make the registry and pay the tax required by the preceding section, shall pay three times the amount of the specific tax on his business, and a like sum for every ten days of such failure.

SEC. 4. Except where herein otherwise provided, there shall be a separate registry and tax for each business mentioned in the — section of this act, and for each place of conducting the same. When the place of business is changed there shall be a new registry, but no additional tax. Upon the death of a person in a registered business, or upon the transfer of the business to another, there shall be a new registry, but no additional tax.

SEC. 5. Upon each trade, business or occupation hereinafter named, the following taxes shall be levied and paid each year, ending the 31st of December, viz:

I. Bankers shall pay five hundred dollars and twenty per cent. upon their gross profits. Every person shall be deemed a banker within the meaning of this act who keeps a place of business where credits are opened in favor of any person, firm or corporation, by the deposit or collection of money or currency, and who pays out or remits the same, or any part thereof, upon draft, check or order; but this does not include banks legally authorized to issue notes as circulation, nor agents for the sale of merchandize for account of producers or manufacturers.

II. Auctioneers shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent on the gross amount of sales. Provided, That on sales at auction of stocks or securities for moneys the tax shall be one-fourth of one per cent on the gross amount of sales. Every person is to be deemed an auctioneer whose occupation is to offer property to the highest bidder at public outcry. No tax shall be levied on auction sales made for dealers in a business registered and taxed and at their places of business, nor upon official sales at auction made by judicial or executive officers, or by personal representatives, guardians or committees.

III. Wholesale dealers in liquors of any and every kind and description shall pay two hundred dollars and five per cent. on the gross amount of sales. Every person except distillers and brewers, who shall sell or offer to sell at one time more than three gallons of any liquors or wines, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer. Persons selling such liquors or wines in quantities less than three gallons, shall be deemed retail dealers.

IV. Retail dealers in liquor, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines of every description, shall pay one hundred dollars and ten per cent. on the gross amount of sales.

V. Retail dealers shall pay fifty dollars, and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales. Persons selling groceries, goods wares or merchandize, or other things of foreign or domestic production, in less quantities than original pieces or packages shall be deemed a retail dealer. Mechanics selling the products of their own or their families' labor, shall be exempt from this tax.

VI. Wholesale dealers shall pay two hundred dollars and two and a half per cent. on the gross amount of sales.

VII. Pawn brokers shall pay two hundred dollars and twenty per cent. on amount of profits.

VIII. Distillers shall pay two hundred dollars and twenty per cent. on gross amount of sales. Distillers of fruit, for ninety days or less, shall pay sixty dollars and fifty cents per gallon on the first ten gallons, and two dollars a gallon on all beyond that quantity.

IX. Brewers shall pay one hundred dollars, and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales.

X. Keepers of hotels, inns and taverns shall pay twenty dollars, and two and a half per cent on the gross amount of realized business.

XI. Keepers of eating houses shall pay forty dollars and two and a half per cent. on the gross amount of their receipts.

XII. Brokers shall pay two hundred dollars and twenty per cent. on the gross amount of receipts realized.

XIII. Commercial brokers shall pay two hundred dollars and two and a half per cent. upon all sales made.

XIV. Tobacconists shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales.

XV. Theatres shall pay five hundred dollars and five per cent. on all receipts, which tax shall be paid by the owner of the building.—Each circus shall pay one hundred dollars and ten dollars for each exhibition. Jugglers and other persons exhibiting shows shall pay fifty dollars.

XVII. Bowling Alleys and Billiard Rooms shall pay forty dollars for each alley or table.

XVIII. Livery Stable keepers shall pay fifty dollars and five per cent. on gross receipts.

XIX. Cattle brokers shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales.

XX. Butchers and bakers shall pay fifty dollars [illegible] and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales.

XXI. Peddlers shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales.

XXII. Apothecaries shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales.

XXIII. Photographers shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales.

XXIV. Pawnbrokers engaged in pawning shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on the gross amount of receipts from their profession.

XXVI. Confectioners shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent. on gross amount of sales.

SEC. 6. Every person taxed upon the gross amount of sales or receipts, shall on the 1st of June, 1863, make a return to the collector of said sales or receipts from the 1st of Jan. to 31st of May, and at the end of every succeeding month, or in ten days thereafter, they shall make a return for the preceding month; every list or return shall have attached thereto a declaration under oath or affirmation that the same is correct, and the person making the return shall pay to the collector the amount of the tax due, and in default shall pay a penalty double the amount of the tax: *Provided*, that when a person's net profits shall exceed five thousand dollars, and fall below twenty thousand dollars, there shall be collected twelve and a half per cent. on such excess of nett profits; and on all excess of nett profits over twenty thousand dollars there shall be collected twenty-five per cent. on such excess.

SEC. 7. Upon all salaries, except of persons in the military and naval service, there shall be levied and collected a tax of one per cent. on the gross amount when not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, and two upon any excess over that amount, the same to be collected at the end of the year.

SEC. 8. Railroad and Steamboat companies shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the gross amount of receipts for the transportation of passengers and two and a half per cent. for freight; bridge and ferry owners shall pay five per cent. on the amount of gross receipts.

SEC. 9. Banks, trust companies, and savings institutions, gas companies, telegraph, express, canal and manufacturing companies, &c., &c. shall pay on all profits a yearly tax of twenty-eight per cent. beginning first of Jan'y, 1863.

SEC. 10. On and after the first of April, 1863, there shall be paid by all insurance companies five per cent. on the gross receipts for premiums during the preceding quarter.

SEC. 11. Any company or corporation failing to make the return to the collector or pay the tax, shall forfeit as a penalty, one third, in addition to the tax levied.

SEC. 12. On the 1st of April, 1864, and on the first day of each succeeding quarter, all insurance companies shall report an account to the collector of their business done in the preceding quarter.

SEC. 13. A tax shall be levied of ten per cent of the profit on every sale amounting to more than one hundred dollars, made after 1st April, 1863, there shall be levied a tax of two and a half per cent, unless the sale is made to the Confederate States or to a person or company, whose business is taxed under this act.

SEC. 14. On the amount of every sale amounting to more than one hundred dollars, made after 1st April, 1863, there shall be levied a tax of two and a half per cent, unless the sale is made to the Confederate States or to a person or company, whose business is taxed under this act.

SEC. 15. After 1st January, 1863, there shall be paid a tax of fourteen per cent, on all incomes or profits from all sources whatever other than from property on which a tax shall have been assessed and paid under other provisions of this act. When such income or profits shall exceed ten thousand dollars, there shall be levied an additional ten per cent upon such excess.

SEC. 16. Persons or companies issuing notes of less denomination than twenty dollars shall pay a tax of twenty per cent. upon the amount issued. Banks in which the State has a stockholder, and counties or municipal corporations doing business in pursuance to State law are not liable to this tax.

SEC. 17. All foreigners between eighteen and forty five years of age, and not in the military or naval service, exercising any of the callings or avocations hereinbefore taxed, shall pay an additional tax equal to that hereinbefore established.

SEC. 18. On and after the 1st of May, 1863, there shall be paid by any person or persons, firm or company publishing a newspaper, magazine, review, or other literary, scientific or news publication issued periodically, on the gross receipts for all advertisements, or all matters for the insertion of which in said newspaper or other publication or its extra, supplement sheets or fly leaves, accompanying the same, pay is required or received, a tax of two and one third per cent; and the owners of such papers, &c., shall make a quarterly return, accompanied by an oath to its correctness, containing the gross amount of receipts and the amount of taxes that have accrued thereon and tender the same to the collectors of their respective districts, and at the same time shall pay to the collectors the amount of said taxes.

SEC. 19. The following property shall be exempt from taxation: agricultural products purchased and necessary for family consumption, assessed property of a person not in the military or naval service, amounting in value to less than one thousand dollars, property of less value than two thousand dollars, belonging to persons in the military and naval service; the property of schools, colleges, charitable and religious corporations or associations, used for the purpose for which such schools, &c. were created, public lands, State or municipal property; bonds of the Confederate States and of the several States thereof, property from the possession, use or enjoyment whereof the owners have been deprived by the public enemy during the Autumn months next before the assessment; all the engines, books, personal pictures and wearing apparel, except watches and jewelry; agricultural productions of the last preceeding crop, produced on land which has paid a tax under the 1st section of this act, in the hands of the producer, other than such agricultural products as the Secretary may by this act; farming implements actually used for farming purposes, except road wagons, and all deeds used in exchange [illegible]

The Shelby Eagle learns that Messrs Lineberger & Co. lost six or eight hundred bales of cotton by fire at their [illegible] Gaston county, on Wednesday night, the 18th of March.

An Act to Prohibit the Distillation of Spirituous Liquors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1863, it shall not be lawful for any person in this State, to distil any spirituous liquors out of any corn, wheat, peas, potatoes, oats, rye, chinese sugar cane, the seed thereof, syrup, molasses, rice, dried fruit, or potatoes, or any mixture of any or either of them; and all persons violating this act, shall for each and every act of distillation, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned, the fine not to be less than five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to be less than sixty days: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal, amend or modify an ordinance passed by the Convention of this State, entitled "An ordinance to prohibit for a limited time the manufacture of spirituous liquors from grain," but said ordinance is to remain in full force and effect until the 1st day of January, 1863.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after the 1st day of January, 1863.—That persons offending against the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a distinct offence for every day or part of a day in which they shall be so offending. [Ratified the 17th day of December, 1862.]

An Act to amend an Act entitled "Militia Bill," ratified the 20th day of September, 1861.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the 21st section of the Militia Bill passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861, be amended as follows, viz: after the word "states," insert the words, "whenever it is practicable to procure the same."

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, that the words, "said officers be required to drill in uniform," in the sixth line of the twenty-sixth section, be stricken out.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, that the twenty fourth section be amended to read as follows, viz: "Major Generals will command two brigades when in actual service; it shall be the duty of the brigadier general to review at least once a year the regiments composing his brigade. It shall be the duty of the colonel to assemble his regiment at least once a year for drill and review. It shall be the duty of the captain to assemble his company for drill at least once in every three months in time of war, and once in every six months in time of peace.

SEC. 4. But it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. [Ratified the 17th day of December, 1862.

An Act to amend an Act passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly A. D. 1861, chapter 5, entitled "An act to enlarge the powers of the County Courts for raising revenue for County purposes."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the first section of an act passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to enlarge the powers of the county courts for raising revenue for county purposes," be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out all the first section after the word "provided" and enacting as follows: that the tax imposed by the county courts for county purposes, shall be in the same relative proportion as for State purposes, upon the one hundred dollars valuation for everything where the tax is laid for State purposes according to valuation, and upon all subjects especially taxed, the tax shall be in proportion to that which is levied for State purposes.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That so much of the aforementioned act as is contrary to the provisions of this, is hereby repealed, and this shall be in force from and after its passage.—[Ratified the 22nd day of December, 1862.]

An Act entitled "An Act to enable all the Incorporated Towns in this State to lay additional taxes."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the ratification of this act, it shall be allowed to the several incorporated towns of this State, and full power and authority is hereby given to lay taxes for municipal purposes, on all persons and subjects within their corporate limits, which are now taxed for State and county purposes: Provided such taxation shall be uniform on all such subjects, and shall be in a proportion to the State and county tax, equal to the wants and necessities of such incorporated towns.—[Ratified the 22nd day of December, 1862.]

MARRIED,

In Fredericksburg, Va., by Rev. A. F. Sapps, on 25th March, Lt. James M. Hobson, of 2d N. C. Regt., to Miss. Josephine Hayes, eldest daughter of Hon. S. B. Hale.

In Goldsboro', N. C., on the 2d inst., by Rev. R. D. Mason, Adjutant J. Turner Morehead and Miss. Hannah Small, daughter of the late Henry Small, Esq., of Craven county.

* * The Raleigh Standard, Winston Sentinel and Greensboro' Patriot please copy.

DIED,

At a Military Hospital in Fayetteville, superinduced upon whooping cough, George Marlow Everhart, Jr., aged 3 years, 8 months and 17 days, fell gently asleep on Easter Eve, 1863, at the Rectory of St. Peter's Church, Charlotte, N. C.

His remains were interred in Salem Woodland Cemetery.

In Bethania, in this County, on the 1st of April, Mrs. Susanna Grabs, wife of John Christian Grabs, aged 64 years, 5 months and 20 days.

In the Hospital at Richmond, Va., of Erysipelas on the 10th of March, 1863, John M. Mazett, a member of Capt. A. Miller's company, 21st Regt N. C. T. His age was 25 years, 4 months and 5 days.

He has [illegible] left, an aged mother, and many friends and relations to mourn their loss.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil

Large supply, [illegible] may be had at HEGER'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44-6t-pd

Flour Wanted,

For County use, to be distributed among families.

E. A. VOGLER,

President Board of Superintendents.

Salem, March 12, 1863. 45-3t-pd

New Advertisements

List Your Taxes!

[illegible] Division hereby given that I will attend in the former Post Office room, (immediately under the Commissioners' Hall on [illegible] and Friday the 4th and 5th days of April, 1863, for the purpose of listing the taxes of the citizens of this Division. To facilitate business cards have been printed which will readily be handed to all persons who will apply for them at Conner & Gorrell's Store. These cards are to be filled out by the various parties at their leisure, and should be handed to the tax-lister on the days above specified. To those cards when filled out, the different parties will be required to make oath.

JOSHUA BONER, A. D.

April 10, 1863. 46-3t

Notice.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 31st March, a white boy named RICHARD BEESON, without any just cause. Said boy is about 15 years of age, [illegible] high, stout built, with a fresh red face, considerably freckled, and has had his hair cut very short, and has a downcast countenance. Has a consumptive appearance, a small scar on his cheek and [illegible] to his mouth, [illegible] personal description. It is presumed he has left in company with a young man, by the name of David Coley, of dark complexion and black hair.

A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension and confinement of Richard Beeson, so that I may get him. And I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing said Richard Beeson, under the penalty of the law.

Address, BRANSON BEESON,

Salem, P. O.

April 10, 49-3t. Forsyth Co., N. C.

** Raleigh Standard and Greensborough Patriot copy four times, weekly, and forward bills to this office.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed, by the Surgeon General of North Carolina, to vaccinate the citizens of Forsyth County, *free of charge*, I respectfully ask those desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, to call at my office, 3 doors below the Bank, on the same side of the street.

W. H. WHEELER, M. D.

Salem, April 10, 1863. tf.

CIRCULAR.

BUREAU FOR CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, March 30, 1863.

IN view of the difficulty of determining whether exemptions and details asked for are lawful and necessary for contractors with the different Departments of the Government,

NOTICE

is hereby given to all concerned, that no such applications will hereafter be considered unless made through the officer with whom contracts are made, or upon his recommendation and certificate. At least, if this is impracticable, the contractor must state the reason why, and the name of the officer with whom the contracts, and the character and extent of the contract.

By order Superintendent

A. C. JONES,

April 10, 3t-49. Lieut. Col. A. A. G.

All papers in the State please copy three times and send bills to Progress office.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1863.

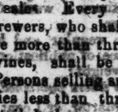
J. J. Bainee,	Miss Susan Mickle, 2
Servant Norcutt Cherry, care of Geo. A. Dancey,	Sallie McCoin,
Mrs. Anna Essig,	John W. Newman,
Miss M. E Franklin,	Mrs. Mary Jane Nott,
Lieut. Enoch Heryer,	" Anna Nelson,
Augustus Hege,	Wiley Nifong,
Leander Hill,	Wm. S. Pettigrew,
Miss Delphina Idol,	Miss Caroline Sparks,
John K. Knott,	Mrs. John W Stewart
Miss Mary Leinbach,	Miss Nancy Snow,
" Mary Jane Martin	W. H. Spees,
	Ephraim T. Umberger
	Martin Zimen.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1863.

House and Lot For Sale.



THE subscriber offers his House and Lot in Salem, for sale. It is situated nearly opposite Bahr's Store.

The improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling, all necessary Out-houses and an excellent Garden.

If not sold privately before the 9th day of May next, the property will be offered at public sale.

LEWIS J. BINE.

Salem, March 27th, 1863. 46-6t-pd

Miller's Notice.

IN view of the exigency of the times, (distress among Soldier's families, and the general scarcity of grain in our range of custom) we feel in duty bound to aid and assist the poor and needy as far as we are able: We therefore give notice that our Mill is in good running order and that we will grind Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, &c. for half price,—being the twentieth part—from Monday morning next until further notice.

E. TUCKER & CO.

Expecting to be the principal miller, I flatter myself to be able to give all customers satisfaction. Myself or son may be found at the Mill, at all times, day or night. E. TUCKER,

March 27, 1863.

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, Asafœtida, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea, Gum, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, Gutta Percha, Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Matches, &c. at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1863.

Jacob Yokely, Admin'r of Andrew Kinnaman, dec'd vs. Daniel Kinnaman & others. } Petition to sell land to pay debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel and Henry Kinnaman, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and do and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, this 20th day of March, 1863. [46-6w] C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

Receiver's Sale.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, belonging to Allen Summers, now deceased and condemned by the Confederate Court to the use of the Confederate States of America, at the following times and places, to wit:

At the Court-house in Salisbury, on the 4th day of May next, it being County Court week, FIVE TRACTS in Rowan County, containing about 520 acres, the property of Charles Hartman, Jesse Hartman, Mary Ann Hartman, Matilda Hartman and three other brothers and girls named Nancy Hartman and Catharine Wilhelm, (alien enemies) and given in by Levi Traxler.

ALSO, at the same time and place, two tracts near Gold Hill, containing [illegible] acres, the property of R. T. Stockton, an alien enemy.

At the Court-house in Lexington, Davidson County, on the 16th day of April next, three tracts, 1 containing 43 acres, belonging to Alston Gobble; one tract containing 51 acres, belonging to the wife of Joseph Brown of Indiana; and one other tract containing 26 acres, belonging to Susan Lookabee; two tracts, well known as the Conrad Gold Mines, will also be exposed to sale, together with a large, first rate Engine at the Mine, on the 14th of April next.

At the Court-house in Winston, Forsyth County, on the 17th day of April next, one tract containing 120 acres, belonging to J. W. Fulp and wife.

JOHN T. SHAVER,

March 20, 1863. 46-4w. Receiver.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
Parley's History,
Every boy's and Lawyer.
Parley's History,
A large size Family Bible,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c. &c.

For sale at this Office.

Headq'rters, Camp of Instruction,

RALEIGH, March 28, 1863.

Special Orders,
No. 304.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT according to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.
J. C. PIERCE, Adjutant. April 3-3t

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned, having at March Term, 1863, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of A. J. Stafford deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. J. WILSON, Executor.

March 27th, 1863 46-4t.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of FURS delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1 00 per dozen, Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece, Mink, 10 to 30 cents a piece, Muskrat, 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1 50 to $6 00 each.

I will continue to pay as high a price for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.

Feb. 18, 1863. 42-3m.pd.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED
AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF
BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC FOR 1863,
containing the usual Astronomical Calculations, Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Jan. 1863.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY,

Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J. Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum, } In Equity, Petition for sale of Lands.

against

William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H. Martin, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. Davis, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.

J. W. DAVIS, C. & M. E.

Feb. 13, 1863. Adv. $5.

THOMAS H. [illegible]

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SALISBURY, N. C.

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he will be glad of a call from his old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. If he does not, it is a fair week.

Having commenced work at the above stand, he solicits a share of public patronage, and will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of Homespun Jeans, to be made up into garments for [illegible].

Jan. 9, 1863. T. H. [illegible]. 38-1y

Poetry.

The Old Canoe.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep;
Where the rugged pine in its lonely pride,
Leans gloomily over the murky tide;
Where the reeds and rushes are tall and rank,
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank;
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through,
Lies at its moorings the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea bird's wings that the storm has lopped,
And crossed on the railing, one o'er one,
Like folded hands when the work is done;
While busily back and forth between,
The spider stretches his silvery screen,
And the solemn owl, with his dull "too-hoo,"
Nestles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding the mouldering dust away,
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles a fallen tower;
While many a blossom of liveliest hue,
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless waters are dead and still—
But the light winds play with the boat at will,
And lazily in and out again,
It floats the length of its rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the noontide chime;
And the shore is kissed at each turn anew,
By the dripping bow of the old canoe.

O, many a time with a careless hand
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand
And paddled it down where the stream ran quick-
When the whirls were wild and the storm was thick;
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide,
To see that faces and boats were two,
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

But now, as I lean over the crumbling side,
And look below in the sluggish tide,
The face that I see is graver grown,
And the laugh that I hear has a sober tone,
And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings,
Have grown familiar with sterner things;
But I love to think of the hours that flew,
As I rocked where the whirls their wild spray threw;
Ere the blossoms moved or the green grass grew
O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

For the Press.

RELIGIOUS READING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., who is Chaplain of the hospital at Wilson, N. C., writing to me on the 14th inst., says:

"There is a great want of reading matter among the sick and wounded here. I find not only a readiness but an eagerness to read on the part of nine-tenths of the patients. The few tracts I have brought with me have been devoured, and have created such an appetite for more, that I am very anxious, if possible to gratify it. I want Testaments, Tracts, and Hymns for the Camp. If the Tract Agencies can make a donation of such things, and you will send a bundle to me, I promise to make the best use of them I know how."

Such statements and appeals are coming to us daily, in increased numbers, and especially since having so many more of our soldiers in N. C.

HOW THESE CALLS ARE SUPPLIED.

On the day the above appeal reached us, we received from a lady at Greensboro', N. C., $40, which enabled us to send to Doctor Lacy and to three other points equally in want, each 15,000 pages. In a few days these four places will need new supplies, for the appetite increases as it is fed with proper food. They, and scores of other calls from the army in the different States, must be met, and we can do this only as friends enable us by their contributions.

Thousands of our sons and brothers in the camps and hospitals are being daily restrained from sin and directed to Christ by the blessing of God upon these Gospel messages, and these are about the only sermons hundreds of them have, for many of the regiments have no Chaplain.

Will we not, then, anxiously and regularly give them these Gospel truths to read whenever they can and choose?

COLLECTING AGENTS.

Revs. O. J. Brent and Isham H. Hill are collecting funds in N. C., to aid us in meeting these demands. They and the noble cause they represent are most heartily commended to every christian and patriot.

Since June 1st, 1861, the General Tract Agency of this city has printed and sent out 24,000,000 pages, approved by the Pastors of this city. If funds are afforded us we can send out 200,000 pages a day. Each dollar pays for about 1,500 pages. We do hope many will speedily give $20, $50, $100, or more or less, as there is ability. Let us determine, under God's blessing, to keep the Bread of Life before our noble, suffering, dying soldiers.

Yours truly,
W. J. W. CROWDER, Ag't.
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 1863.

TERMS OF THE

DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper	1 Month	$1 00
"	3 Months	3 00
"	6 Months	5 00
"	12 Months	8 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy.— This is what the Richmond papers are sold for which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found inferior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor,
Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

MY HOUSE AND LOT in Salem. The improvements on the premises consist of a two-story Dwelling, Kitchen, Stable, and a Well of good Water. Apply to J. E. Mickey or to the subscriber,
F. MICKEY.
Jan 23, 1863. 38:tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $5; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, a by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.
C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

HOME-MADE

JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, Esq.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. G. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1863

A. Alspaugh,	Miss Louise D. Lineback,
W. R. S. Burbank,	Miss Jane Long,
Miss Mary Burk,	John Marshall,
R. D. Boner,	John W. Newman,
Geo. Barrow,	Mrs. Sue Pate,
Saran Bolarde,	Mary Rich,
Geo. W. Barron,	Mrs. Mary Reich,
Mrs. Priscillia Carmichael,	I. S. Starr,
John A. Campbell,	Miss. Bettie Tucker,
Mrs Nancy Fisher,	" Minnie Towses,
Miss Delila Fulps,	" Jane Williams,
R. W. Hines,	James Wray,
Mrs. L. B. Ingram,	Yarborough & Kersey.

C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., February 15th, 1863.

NOTICE.

LOST about four weeks since, in the town of Winston, a white POINTER DOG, with some small red spots on his body. Any person who will leave said dog at Chaffin's Hotel, in Salem, will receive a liberal reward.

*** Winston Sentinel copy three times and send account to this office. 40:3t:pd

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FOR SALE.

A MEDIUM sized MULE. Also a good HORSE. Address,
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan. 16, 1863. 37:4t

FOR SALE,

A LOT of STEEL and IRON, suitable for Plows, Hoes, &c. Call soon, or it will all be gone. WM. F. SWAIM.
Salem, 18, 1863. 42 4t–pd

Executive Department,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 2, 1863.

IT is hereby requested that persons who may be appointed by the several County Courts, to receive the money appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of provisions for the families of soldiers, will report their names to the Executive office, as soon as practicable. Those counties who have not appointed agents, will please do so at once.

March 18, 1863. 45-2t.

HOPS! HOPS!!—A small quantity of hops for sale. Apply at this office.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No.	Title	Pages
No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes. Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REVIEW!

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are resbectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. DeBow, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

Peace o[illegible] [illegible] Peace!

ALL members of Company I, 33rd Reg't, N. C. Troops, are hereby ordered to report immediately to said Regiment and Company, for duty; or they will be considered as deserters, and will be dealt with accordingly. Those who are not able to report must furnish the commander of said company with a certificate from a surgeon, accompanied with an affidavit.

By order of C. M. AVERY,
Com'ding 33rd Regiment, N. C. T.
Jan. 20th, 1863.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department,* and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle.* Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.
L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem' Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin, Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W E Loman.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Besson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A C Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Beall, [illegible]
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Gilmore.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30.	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Reinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stipe, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. W. ALSPAUGH,
april 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

QUININE & MORPHINE

For sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, March 27, 1863.

HARLEM OIL.

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTY.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	[illegible]	461	3446	11853
Alexander	[illegible]	19	611	[illegible]
Anson	[illegible]	151	6951	[illegible]
Allegheny	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashe	7,423	149	391	7956
Beaufort	8,174	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	[illegible]	435	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brunswick	[illegible]	329	3631	[illegible]
Buncombe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burke	6,447	219	2371	[illegible]
Cabarrus	[illegible]	104	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caldwell	[illegible]	114	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden	[illegible]	270	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carteret	6,064	169	1969	8186
Caswell	6,591	279	9355	16215
Catawba	7,038	25	1684	10348
Chatham	[illegible]	304	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	[illegible]
Chowan	[illegible]	154	3713	[illegible]
Cleaveland	10,103	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	[illegible]	2463	[illegible]
Craven	8,795	[illegible]	6189	16873
Cumberland	[illegible]	778	5830	16369
Currituck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7419
Davidson	[illegible]	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,101	[illegible]	[illegible]	8494
Duplin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edgecombe	[illegible]	[illegible]	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	212	1764	[illegible]
Franklin	6,480	[illegible]	7078	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,150	[illegible]	3903	8444
Granville	[illegible]	[illegible]	11086	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	169	3947	[illegible]
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	[illegible]
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1112	4445	9504
Hyde	4,662	[illegible]	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	99	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	[illegible]	193	4916	15657
Jones	[illegible]	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	[illegible]	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	[illegible]	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,761	45	1823	76[illegible]9
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	6,912	656	[illegible]	13376
Onslow	[illegible]	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,313	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	[illegible]	392	3569	7248
Person	5,796	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	[illegible]	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	[illegible]	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10402
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	296	2465	6457
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters, ... 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 00 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly [illegible] cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "officialbusiness."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting any bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor Vance.
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862. [illegible]

☞ All papers in the State please copy [illegible] and send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office

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PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE

Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancey, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs
LOUISIANA
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Batson Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ayer.
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry,
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by D. G. [illegible] & SON, Clemmonsville, and W. H. BOSWELL, [illegible] North Carolina. [illegible]

[illegible]

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:—We have called on you several times but many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, [illegible]

Salem April 28th, 1863. E. [illegible] [illegible]